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"Thanksgiving Day—Ways and Means," from Harper's Weekly, *Nov. 27, 1858*

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GUY LAMOLINARA, EDITOR

Mark Strand, Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, autographs his latest book, The Continuous Life, *for a fan during a reception Oct. 1. The reception followed Mr. Strand's lecture on "Views of the Mysterious Hill: The Appearance of Parnassus in American Poetry," held at the Library. Photo by Jim Higgins*

Diana Rigg, star of "The Avengers" in the 1960s and currently starring in the PBS "Mystery!" production of "Mother Love," visited the Library Oct. 31 with her agent, Lionel Larner. She went to the Law Library (above) to view its rare book collection with Dan Burney and she also was given a tour of the Geography and Map Division. She was shown rare maps of Scotland, where she resides in Stirling Castle. Ms. Rigg was also given a tour of the work-in-progress inside the Jefferson Building. She was in Washington to attend the PBS annual dinner for patrons of the network and to visit her friend Margrit B. Krewson, German-Dutch specialist in the European Division. Photo by Reid Baker

Congress Comes Through on LC Appropriation

In the last days of the 101st Congress, House and Senate conferees approved an appropriation for the Library of Congress of $299,055,000. This represents a 12.1 percent increase over fiscal 1990 funds and a considerable gain over the 3.6 percent increase in fiscal 1990.

At one point it appeared as though the Library would be hard hit.

During the last week of the 101st Congress, final action on H.R. 5399, the legislative branch appropriations bill, which includes the Library, was debated in the House and the Senate.

Then the following occurred:

☐ On Oct. 21, the House enacted two amendments to the bill that had an effect on the Library. The first was an across-the-board amendment that reduced the bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee.

The bill as reported contained an appropriation of $311,060,000, including authority to spend $19,885,000 in receipts from the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) and the Copyright Office. This amendment reduced that amount by $11,711,000, including a $5,300,000 cut from the Congressional Research Service (CRS) appropriation for a Center on Interbranch Relations and the Constitutional Process (not sought by the Library).

☐ A second amendment offered on the House floor would have reduced the entire amount appropriated to all legislative agencies, including the Library, by 2 percent across the board, further reducing the amount reported for the Library by $5,988,000.

The bill passed by the House thus contained $293,361,000 for Library operations, including authority to use the $19,885,000 in CDS receipts.

☐ During action on the Senate floor on Oct. 24, an amendment reducing all appropriations for the legislative branch, including the Library, by 5 percent had been passed. The following morning, during debate on the bill, Sen. Timothy E. Wirth, a Colorado Democrat, offered an amendment exempting the Library from the 5 percent cut.

In the last days of the 101st Congress, House and Senate conferees increased LC's budget by 12.1 percent over fiscal 1990.

After a spirited debate (see excerpts on page 400) on the importance of the Library, this amendment passed by a vote of 73–22.

☐ The legislative branch appropriations bill then passed the Senate containing an appropriation for the Library of $303,992,000, the amount originally reported.

☐ A House-Senate conference committee discussed the bill on Oct. 26. The conferees approved an appropriation of $299,055,000.

☐ The conference report was approved by the House and Senate on Oct. 27 and the president signed it Nov. 5.

The funds available to the Library are:

☐ **Salaries and expenses** (funds for all service units of the Library except CRS, the Copyright Office and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped): $180,393,000, including authority to obligate $7,025,000 in receipts.

This is an increase of $19,216,000, or 11.9 percent, over fiscal 1990 and will allow $5.2 million for the hiring of catalogers for one of the Library's major priorities, which is to begin to attack vigorously the processing of arrearages. Also $10,000,000 was provided for mandatory payments to fund a portion of the Library's pay increases.

☐ **The Copyright Office:** $22,901,000 was approved, including authority to spend $12,860,000 in receipts. This is an increase of 14.3 percent in funds available and a 60 percent increase in receipts resulting from increased copyright fees.

☐ **The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped:** An appropriation of $40,131,000 was approved, an increase of $3,019,000, or 8.1 percent, over fiscal 1990 funds.

☐ **Congressional Research Service:** CRS received an appropriation of $51,885,000, an increase of $6,065,000, or 13.2 percent.

LC Gets Day-Care Center for Staff Children

As it passed the Library's complex fiscal 1991 appropriations bill Oct. 27 Congress also authorized the purchase of St. Cecilia's parochial school for use as an LC child care center. (Under appropriations for the Architect of the Capitol, the Architect was given authority to obligate $400,000 for lease of the school, pending authority to obligate funds to purchase the property outright in fiscal 1992.)

The Architect of the Capitol was authorized to purchase the building by the House Oct. 10 and by the Senate Oct. 27. At press time, the St. Cecilia's bill (HR 5708) was at the White House awaiting President Bush's signature.

The 40,378-square-foot building is at the corner of East Capitol and 6th streets S.E., about six blocks from the Library's buildings. Subject to approval by the Joint Committee on the Library, the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, Congress has authorized its use as both a staff training site and day-care center.

The only major arm of the legislative branch without its own child-care facility, the Library has been looking for space since 1970.

Day care at St. Cecilia's may also be available to children of other congressional employees; the House and Senate day-care centers have long waiting lists.

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washington owns the property, which is one of the largest parcels on Capitol Hill. The property was closed for school use by the Archdiocese in June 1989.

The building includes 10 classrooms, an auditorium and kitchen facilities. Library plans call for a self-sustaining operation for child care and other uses approved by the committees of Congress. The day-care center program and staffing will be administered by the Library of Congress Child Care Association.

The property will be part of the Library grounds but owned and maintained by the Architect of the Capitol.

—*Gail Fineberg*

St. Cecilia's, which will be used as the Library's day-care center. Photo by Gail Fineberg

Poet James Merrill Accepts Award, Reads at Library Reception

James Merrill, recipient of the first Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry, accepted the award and a check for $10,000 from Librarian of Congress James H. Billington on Oct. 29.

The award was for the most distinguished book of poetry for 1988–89 (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Nov. 5, 1990).

Philip Bobbitt, along with his father, O.P. Bobbitt, are the benefactors primarily responsible for making the prize possible, and it was Dr. Billington who convinced Congress to lift the 1949 ban on the Library's bestowing of prizes.

Mr. Merrill said he was thrilled with the award, and joked that he "will enjoy being in the limelight for the next nine days," referring to the ostensible time allotted today for fame. Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Mark Strand was also on hand to congratulate Mr. Merrill.

Later, the award winner read from his entry, *The Inner Room*, before a capacity audience in the Library's Mumford Room.

—*John Sullivan*

Attending the reception (from left), Mark Strand, Dr. Billington, James Merrill, Philip Bobbitt. Photo by Jim Higgins

Library Gets a New Set of Books

Encyclopaedia Britannica Presents Great Books of the Western World

Like anything that has not changed for nearly 40 years, *The Great Books of the Western World*, from Encyclopaedia Britannica, was in need of a revision.

And to celebrate the newly updated series, Board Chairman Robert P. Gwinn and his colleagues from Britannica on Oct. 25 presented Librarian of Congress James H. Billington with a complete set—all 60 volumes. For the first time 20th century authors (whose works appeared in 1955 or earlier) are included.

"It is very appropriate to have this collection deposited in the world's greatest collection of books," said Dr. Billington as he accepted the volumes.

The revised and expanded edition incorporates most of the original 54 volumes and augments them with six volumes (albeit with many new translations) representing 45 writers from the 20th century.

The books aim to represent the best of Western thought, from Homer to Samuel Beckett, in the fields of literature, social and physical sciences, and religion and philosophy. Few argued with the addition of such 20th century greats as William Faulkner, James Joyce, Albert Einstein and John Maynard Keynes.

Nor did anyone at the festivities quarrel with the inclusion of women for the first time: Willa Cather, Virginia Woolf, George Eliot and Jane Austen.

Among some academics present, the *Great Books* are controversial for what their editors left out rather than for what they included. Black authors were not represented and the only women were the four above.

Mortimer J. Adler, chairman of Britannica's Board of Editors, explained at the presentation how the selections were made. (Mr. Adler was also associate editor of the 1952 edition.)

Anticipating that the board would draw criticism for its choices, Mr. Adler attempted, in his words, to "show the irrelevance of these criticisms." He said that books included had to meet the board's three criteria: they must have contemporary significance; be readable on many levels; and be relevant to what Britannica calls "the 102 great ideas" outlined in *The Syntopicon*, part of the *Great Books* set.

Mortimer Adler presents the Great Books *and the panel of scholars.*

Mr. Adler noted that a book's *influence* was immaterial to the board and that "the truth of what was said" in a book also was not considered. "For any truth, there are a great many errors," he said. "Great books are not a repository of truth."

According to Britannica, Faulkner "appears in nine great ideas," such as life and death and opinion. Ernest Hemingway "appears in seven great ideas," yet George Orwell "appears in 43."

Later that day, William F. Buckley, former editor in chief of *National Review*, led a panel discussion, held in cooperation with the Library's Center for the Book, on the impact of 20th century authors on Western thought. Participants included Prosser Gifford, LC's director of Scholarly Programs; Gertrude Himmelfarb, member of the Library's Council of Scholars and professor emeritus at the City University of New York; and Robert Nozick, Harvard professor and Council of Scholars member.

Mr. Nozick felt that the *Great Books* series was inadequate in its coverage of areas not even conceivable in the 19th century, and Mr. Gifford agreed.

While saying that he sought no quarrel with Britannica, Mr. Gifford said, "Surely the great Latin American authors are part of the 'great conversation.'"

He also took issue with the exclusion of writers not based in the West. "The great conversation of ideas in the Western tradition is not limited to people who live in the North Atlantic" areas, such as Australians.

Professor Himmelfarb, however, refused to engage in a discussion of the validity of the *Great Books* choices. She remarked that she has been described as the "Queen Bee," a traitor to her sex. "There is no [logical] response to this debate but to issue the *Great Books*," she said.

—*Guy Lamolinara*

"Uncle Sam" Exhibition Begins Its Travels In Pacific Northwest

On Oct. 13 at the State Library in Salem, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and Oregon Sen. Mark O. Hatfield officially opened "Uncle Sam in the Oregon Country," a 30-panel traveling exhibition reproduced primarily from the collections of the Library of Congress.

Umpqua lighthouse; the photo is featured in the "Federal Firsts in Oregon" section of the exhibition. According to the exhibit program, "Uncle Sam has been Oregon's best friend. From the advent of federal activities in the Pacific Northwest 200 years ago, the American government has nurtured the region's destiny." One thing "Uncle Sam's workers" did was oversee construction of such public works as this lighthouse.

Designed by Hal Aber

The educational exhibition—a joint project of LC's Center for the Book and its affiliate, the Oregon Center for the Book—focuses on how the federal government has shaped and affected the history and culture of Oregon, from exploration two centuries ago to the management of natural resources in the 1990s. The impact of Uncle Sam on the history of Oregon is interpreted through manuscripts, maps, books, music, prints, photographs, cylinders and government reports. Almost 300 items were reproduced for the exhibit. For the opening events, the exhibition was supplemented by 77 items from Oregon State Library collections.

The Oregon exhibition is part of "States of the Nation," a project to explore the intellectual and cultural traditions of various states in partnership with organizations in those states, said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. "The emphasis is on how recorded knowledge helped shape each state," he added.

Speakers at the opening were Wes Doak, Oregon State Librarian; Sen. Hatfield; Dr. Billington; Dr. Stephen Dow Beckham, professor of history at Lewis and Clark College and the exhibition's guest curator; Oregon Secretary of State Barbara Roberts; and Dr. Cole.

Other Library of Congress representatives were Irene Burnham, Interpretive Programs officer; Deborah Durbeck of the Interpretive Programs Office, the exhibition's production director; and Jeanne Apostol, director of the Global Library Project, who filmed the events for a cable television presentation. Also present were exhibition coordinator Margaret Shannon and designer Hal Aber.

The exhibition is designed to facilitate wide circulation among schools, libraries and other locations throughout Oregon. The Oregon Center for the Book is working with organizations throughout the state to develop public programs and events that enhance the exhibition's local display. Three sets of the panels in the exhibit will be circulated. Early sites include Coos Bay Public Library, the Multnomah County Library, Pacific University and Eastern Oregon State University in LeGrande.

Exhibit topics are: Oregon—Land of Promise; Exploration; the Oregon Question; Federal Surveys; Sentinels of Life (the role of the lighthouse and life-saving devices in Oregon); Public Works; Land and People; Federal Services; A Nation at War; and New Deal/New Works (the legacy of federal works and arts projects of the New Deal era).

"Uncle Sam in the Oregon Country" is accompanied by a checklist of the almost 300 items featured in the exhibition panels. Among the items are the log of Capt. Robert Gray's first voyage along the Oregon coast; President Thomas Jefferson's letter of credit for Meriwether Lewis, dated July 4, 1803; John J. Audubon's hand-colored lithograph of Oregon's Mountain beaver and Western meadowlark;

New Korean Section Created at the Library

A Korean Section has been formally established in the Library of Congress with the assistance of the International Cultural Society of Korea.

Key P. Yang, who has long served as the Korean area specialist in the Asian Division, has been appointed as the founding head of the section.

A Korean subsection was created in the Orientalia (now Asian) Division late in 1950 to meet increasing reference demands, stimulated by the Korean War, from government agencies and the academic community. Mr. Yang was hired as the first permanent staffer to catalog the growing Korean-language collection.

In the intervening four decades, these materials in the Library's collections have increased from a small working collection of some 4,500 monographs to approximately 100,000 volumes, perhaps the largest single assemblage of Korean materials outside of Korea.

Administratively the Korean collection has been under the Chinese and Korean Section since 1964.

With its rapid development, especially in the past decade, the Library's Korean collections have become a focal point for Korean affairs in the Washington area and beyond, while growing government, academic and public interest in Korea, prompted in part by the South Korean economic and technological boom and the influx of Korean immigrants into America, have brought the demands for information, materials and studies on Korea to an all-time high.

The catalyst in the Library's expanded role in this area, and in particular the establishment of the independent Korean Section, was the gift of $1 million from the International Cultural Society presented on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Congress. The gift will be used to strengthen the acquisition of Korean scholarly publications and to promote a variety of scholarly and cultural programs associated with the Korean collection, such as a conference to evaluate library resources in American university libraries to support Korean studies programs.

One of the first such programs will involve the National Assembly Library, which will send two staff members to the Library of Congress for an extended period of professional experience in cataloging, reference, automation and related activities.

Born in Korea, Mr. Yang received his B.A. from Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., an M.A. from American University in public administration and organization and an M.S. in librarianship from Catholic University.

Mr. Yang, who served initially as a cataloger and then as a reference librarian in the Library of Congress, has been the Library's Korean area specialist since 1972.

He is the author of *Doctoral Dissertations Written by Korean Students in the United States and Those Written by Americans on Korean Affairs* (Seoul: National Assembly Library, 1967); *Non-Aligned Movement* (Seoul: Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, 1980); *Ch'uryoso Yokkun Mi Kukhoe Tosogwan Sojang Pukhan Charyo Mongnokchip* (*Bibliography of North Korean Publications in the Library of Congress*) (Seoul: National Unification Board, 1971); and *Han'guk Sinmun Chapchi Ch'ong Mongnok, 1883–1945* (*Catalog of Korean periodicals, 1883–1945*) (Seoul: National Assembly Library, 1965).

He has contributed articles and book reviews to numerous journals.

Mr. Yang was a charter member of the Columbia University Seminar on Korea. He has served as chairman of the Korean Materials Subcommittee of the Committee on East Asian Libraries of the Association for Asian Studies and as a member of the American Council of Learned Societies Social Science Research Council Joint Committee on Korean Studies.

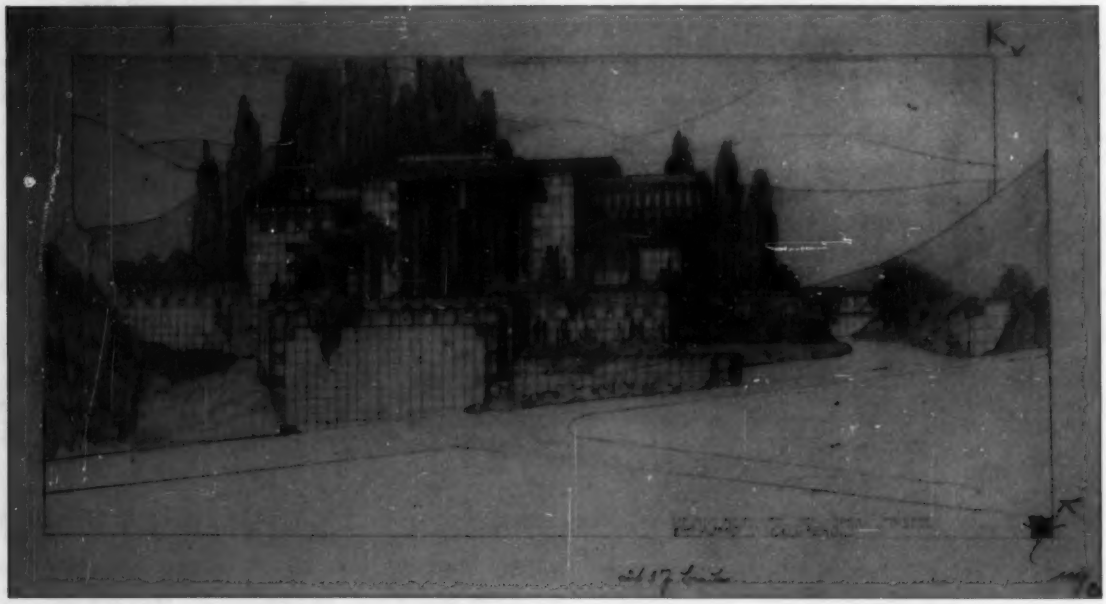
He has also served as a State Department senior fellow in Korea and as a Fulbright lecturer in Korea. He received an award from the Seoul National University for his role in promoting Korean studies in the United States, and was awarded an honorary doctorate from Tongguk University, Seoul, for his scholarly achievements.

It has been largely under Mr. Yang's stewardship that the Korean collection has increased twentyfold, to the preeminent position it now occupies among American libraries.

Horatio Hale's 1841 ethnographic map of Indian languages in the Oregon Territory, published by the Joint Committee on the Library; photographs and posters from a 1938 Federal Theater Project production in Portland of "Alice in Wonderland"; and copies of literary works published during World War II by the Untide Press in Conscientious Objector Camp No. 56 (Camp Angell) near Waldport, Ore.

The Center for the Book was established to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. Its projects, and those of its state affiliates, are supported by tax-deductible contributions from individuals and corporations.

LC's Rare Frank Lloyd Wright Drawings Loaned for Exhibitions



The architect's perspective rendering of a residence for Dr. John Storer (1923); paper conservator Heather Wanser (right) explains a repair technique to Ford Peatross and assistant chief Renata Shaw of the Prints and Photographs Division.

A selection of rare working drawings by Frank Lloyd Wright recently were loaned by the Library for two major exhibitions of the American architect's work in Denver and Japan.

The drawings were given to the Library in 1986 by a donor who had worked closely with Wright (1869–1959). Until the gift, the existence of these works was unknown. Most have not been seen for 60 years.

Ford Peatross, architectural curator in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, was instrumental in obtaining the gift for the Library. "Increasingly Wright is seen as one of the greatest architects in the world, and certainly in the United States," Mr. Peatross says. "In the long run, I believe these drawings will be regarded as some of the Library's greatest treasures."

The approximately 100 drawings have been in the possession of the Library since 1986. They document a broad selection of major projects and completed buildings from 1912

Ford Peatross displays the final framed drawing for an "automobile objective and planetarium," which was intended for Sugarloaf Mountain, Md.

to 1930, the least-known and probably most creative period of Wright's career, according to Mr. Peatross.

Included are such projects as the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, the Ennis House in Los Angeles (recently used as a location in the movie "Bladerunner") and a unique "automobile objective and planetarium" designed for railroad heir Gordon Strong at Sugarloaf Mountain, Md., but never built.

"During this period Wright was searching for a new architectural vocabulary," Mr. Peatross says. "In his 50s and 60s, at a time when most people are settling down, Wright was experimenting with a variety of design inspirations and building technologies."

The impact of the automobile on Wright was strong. He designed an early motor court for an Arizona location in 1929, the San Marcos Water Gardens. This desert retreat featured canvas roofs that retracted and folded, almost like origami. Other inspirations came from the American Indian wigwam, native vegetation forms and Mayan architecture. It is clear that a soaring teepee-like structure designed as a clubhouse for a golf course was adapted for one of Wright's later designs for a synagogue. The creative process for such transformations is readily apparent in these drawings, which were never intended to survive.

Many of the works are on tracing or tissue paper and are extremely delicate. Most are done with colored pencils, a new medium at the time, and Wright was among the first to exploit it for renderings.

Much conservation and repair work had to be done before any of the drawings could go out on loan. The two institutions requesting the drawings, the Denver Museum of Art and Japan's National Museum of Modern Art, both contributed funds for preservation. This enabled the Library to hire Philadelphia conservator Elizabeth Wendelin, who did most of the work, along with the Library's conservation staff.

The drawings' delicate translucent paper presented special challenges, according to senior paper conservator Heather Wanser. Many of the drawings were torn and crumpled. At least one evidently had been rescued from a fireplace. Painstaking efforts had to be made so mends would not show through the paper. Matting and framing presented another set of problems, since the tissue paper is very sensitive to humidity and static electricity. Add to this the fact that some of the drawings needed to "float" in the mat for effective display, and you have a conservation and presentation task of major proportions.

Forty-two of the drawings are included in the exhibit "Frank Lloyd Wright," which opened Oct. 11 at the Denver Museum of Art. After this show closes Jan. 6, 1991, a group of the drawings will join others in an exhibition traveling to four sites in Japan, through July 28. The possibility of a future exhibition at the Library is being discussed.

—Story and photos by Craig D'Ooge

LC's Early Cookbooks Reflect the American Melting Pot

Books Document Rise and Fall of Subsistence Farming

by Leonard Beck

The cooking pot, historians observe, is also a *melting* pot. We shall soon be eating turkey, cranberries and pumpkin pie. We think of them as being peculiarly American because generations of Americans before us have eaten them, and because generations of Americans after us will eat them. In what is now a pluralistic society, the American Thanksgiving dinner is a unifying ritual.

Benjamin Franklin proposed the turkey as our national symbol—without success. Nevertheless, we have today, in effect, two national birds: the eagle and the turkey. Americans still harbor the sentiments in this old bit of patriotic doggerel:

May the one give us peace for all our states,

The other a piece for all our plates.

There are perhaps three linear feet of catalog cards filed under "Cookery, American" and its geographic subdivisions in the LC card catalog. The works they denote can be seen as supplements to the story of the decline and fall of subsistence farming.

Or even of the transformation of the American family from food producer to food consumer thanks to mass production and marketing of processed foods. Thus, for example, cookbooks in 1990 no longer advise their readers to pick vegetables from the garden early in the morning when they are fresh.

On another level, cookbooks contribute to the social history of women. The great cookbooks of 19th century America were written by high-minded women often devoted to specific causes such as suffrage and temperance, but always to "the position of women" in "women's sphere, the home."

Catharine Beecher (1800–1878), the well-known reformer and educator, disapproved of women's suffrage but began the teaching of domestic science and home economics, saying that the Lord made the women "to do the work of the family." Sarah Josepha Hale (1788–1879), among the greatest of 19th century American female journalists, saw her life's task as "the progress of female improvement." So she compiled *Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million: Containing Four Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-Five Recipes* (Philadelphia, 1857).

The geographic subdivision catalog cards under "Cookery, American" are reminders of how rich and varied America is in its history and resources. Writer Lafcadio Hearn (1850–1904) thought the Spanish fire and French art of New Orleans cookery made it America's best. But Calvin Trillin (*With All Disrespect*) of *The New Yorker* has asserted that the best is to be found in Kansas City.

Regional cookbooks do more than dazzle with dishes named red-flannel hash or apple pan dowdy. They show, for example, how the New England style of cookery traveled west with the settlers of the Middle West, how the Southern style flourished and how the old Spanish ways bloomed anew in California and the Southwest.

Collectors characterize some cookbooks as "charitable." Conceived by the Ladies Aid Societies during the Civil War, they were issued after Lee's surrender at Appomattox by

philanthropic organizations for many causes. Margaret Cook, the aptly named compiler of *America's Charitable Cook*, a bibliography published in 1971, reports that the Protestant churches predominate in this uniquely American practice. One regional charitable cookbook, for example, is *Hints from Southern Epicures*, published by the Flower Committee of the Independent Church of Savannah, Ga. (1892). Titles like this in the Library's vast collection have special interest, beyond the recipes, in that they reveal the personal quirks of their contributors.

The Library has a substantial collection of "firsts," or "cradle," books in American cookbook history. Though it lacks the first cookbook printed in America, the Williamsburg 1742 reprint of E. Smith's *Compleat Cook*, the Library does have the next publication and all those following until 1792: LC has Susannah Carter's *Frugal Housewife* of 1772 but not Richard Brigg's *New Art of Cookery* nor the three cookery publications of 1793 and 1795.

"First Thanksgiving at Plymouth," 1621, by J.L.G. Ferris

All of these are English cookbooks that were reprinted without alteration.

But in Hartford, Conn., in 1796, Amelia Simmons achieved culinary independence for America by publishing *American Cookery*, which was proudly, she proclaimed, "adapted to this country and all grades of life" and particularly to "the rising generation of females in America." Although she used English recipes and described, for example, three ways to "alamode" a round of beef, many of the recipes call for such ingredients as molasses, not treacle; wine, not sack; and fresh beans, rather than French beans.

Words like squash, Jerusalem artichoke, "cooky," slaw and "shortnin" almost certainly make their first appearance in this book. Here also are the first recipes for the great Indian cornmeal dishes—hoe cake, hasty pudding and Johnny cake—that saved the Pilgrims during the "starving time" and, as the poet Steven Vincent Benet (1898–1943) says in *Western Star*, transformed them into Americans:

And they ate the white corn-kernels, parched in the sun,

And they knew it not, but they'd never be English again.

Amelia Simmons lives on in the Thanksgiving kitchen. Hers is the first-known published recipe for pumpkin pie and she was the first to recommend the combination of turkey and cranberries.

Of the 13 editions of *American Cookery*, the Library has only the 1808 Troy, N.Y., printing, plagiarized almost in its entirety by Lucy Emerson in her *New-England Cookery* of that same year. In addition there are some editions of English texts amended to incorporate American ingredients. The important follower of *American Cookery* is Mary Randolph's *The Virginia Housewife. Method is the Soul of Management* (Washington, D.C., 1824).

Mrs. Randolph, whose family fortune had been lost, took on the operation of boarding houses in the nation's capital. From what is known, it is clear that she was, to use a biblical expression, "a woman of valour." Her book is of England and New England, with a light French influence, but with the exciting novelty of recipes for gumbo, okra and catfish.

With Mrs. Randolph's example before them, Lettice Bryan wrote out the recipes of Kentucky (1841), and Sarah Rutledge published those of the Carolinas (1847).

One of the most interesting publications to follow Mrs. Randolph's is that of Robert Roberts, a servant in the home of Sen. Christopher Gore (1813–1816) of Massachusetts. His *Houseservants Directory* (1828) is the first commercially printed cookbook by an African American.

(Cont. on p. 397)

How Lincoln Proclaimed Thanksgiving a Holiday

On Sept. 28, 1863, from Philadelphia, Sarah Josepha Hale wrote to President Lincoln:

"Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. Sir:

"Permit me, as Editress of the 'Lady's Book' to request a few minutes of your precious time while laying before you a subject of deep interest to myself and—as I trust—even to the President of our Republic, of some importance. This subject is to have the *day of our annual Thanksgiving made a National and fixed Union Festival.*"

In this three-page letter, held as part of the Lincoln Papers in the Library's Manuscript Division, Mrs. Hale continues, "You may have observed that for some years past, there has been an increasing interest felt in our land to have the Thanksgiving held on the same day in all the States. It now needs national recognition and authoritive fixation only, to become permanently an American custom and institution."

She writes further that "For the last fifteen years I have set forth this idea in the 'Lady's Book' and placed the papers before the Governors of all the States and Territories—also I have sent these to our Ministers abroad. . . . From the recipients I have received uniformly the most kind approval.

"Now the purpose of this letter is to entreat President Lincoln to put forth his proclamation appointing the last Thursday in November (which falls this year on the 26th) as the National Thanksgiving for all those classes of people who are under the National Government particularly and commending this Union Thanksgiving to each State Executive. Thus by the noble example and action of the President of the United States, the permanency and unity of our Great American Festival of Thanksgiving would be forever secured.

"An immediate proclamation would be necessary so as to reach all the States in season for State appointments, also to anticipate the early appointment by Governors.

"Excuse the liberty I have taken

"With profound respect

"Yours truly,

"Sarah Josepha Hale

"Editress of the 'Lady's Book' "

The following year the persistent Mrs. Hale took her cause to William H. Seward, the secretary of state, in a letter dated Oct. 9, 1864, to remind him of the approach of "Thanksgiving." In this letter, also a part of the Lincoln Papers, Mrs. Hale informed Secretary Seward that "My article [about Thanksgiving Day] will appear in the November number of the *Lady's Book;* but before its publication I trust that President Lincoln will have issued his proclamation appointing the last Thursday in November as the Day."

Not wanting to trouble the President with the matter, she asked Secretary Seward to hand her letter to the President and "[acquaint] him with the contents." On a note of optimism she added that "Should the president see fit to issue his proclamation at once, the important paper would have time to reach the knowledge of American citizens in Europe and Asia, as well as throughout our wide land. If the President should recommend that all American ministers and consuls etc—should observe the Day in their respective offices in foreign countries would it not have a good effect on our citizens abroad? And if, on land and sea, wherever the American Flag floats over an American citizen all should be invited and unite in this National Thanksgiving, would it not be a glorious Festival?"

In response to the entreaties of Hale, President Lincoln issued two proclamations; the first designating the last Thursday of November 1863 as Thanksgiving Day, and the second on Oct. 20, 1864 to "set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day, which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens where ever they may be as a day of Thanksgiving."

In her "Editor's Table" column in the *Lady's Book,* Mrs. Hale wrote in November 1865 that "Our late beloved and lamented President Lincoln recognized the truth of these ideas as soon as they were presented to him. His reply to our appeal was a Proclamation, appointing the last Thursday in November, 1863, as the day of National Thanksgiving. But at that time, and also in November, 1864, he was not able to influence the States in rebellion, so that the festival was, necessarily, incomplete."

But she felt that "President Johnson has a happier lot. His voice can reach all American citizens. From East to West, from North to South, the whole country will be moved at his bidding; at home or abroad, on sea or land, the appointed day will be welcomed as the seal of national peace and the harbinger of national blessings.

"Thus," she wrote, "our own ideal of an AMERICAN THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL will be realized, as we described it in 1860. The 30th of November, 1865, will bring the consummation. On *that* DAY our citizens, whether in their own pleasant homes, or in the distant regions . . . will observe it."

And so we have ever since. Succeeding presidents annually followed Lincoln's example except for Franklin D. Roosevelt, who in 1939 proclaimed Thanksgiving Day a week earlier. In 1941 Congress adopted a joint resolution setting the date on the fourth Thursday of November.

Sarah Josepha Hale was the editor of *Godey's Lady's Book* for more than 40 years. She was born in Newport, N.H., in 1790. In 1823 she published *The Genius of Oblivion, and Other Original Poems,* and in 1827, *Northwood: A Tale of New England,* a novel for which she won the prize in a competition sponsored by a Boston newspaper.

The award brought her to the attention of the Rev. John L. Blake, who invited her to come to Boston and take charge of the *Ladies' Magazine.* In 1837 the magazine merged with the *Lady's Book* of Philadelphia, published and edited by L.A. Godey. The new monthly magazine was called *Godey's Lady's Book.* Mr. Godey was the sole proprietor and business manager and Mrs. Hale was the literary editor. In 1841 she moved to Philadelphia and lived there until her death in May 1879.

—Jean E. Tucker

First American Recipes for Stuffed Turkey, Pumpkin Pie Are in LC Collections

The first recipes published in an American cookbook for stuffed turkey and pumpkin pie are in LC's copy of Amelia Simmons's *American Cookery*, published in 1808 by Wright, Goodenor & Stockwell and for sale in their stores in Rensselaer, N.Y., and Boston.

Both of the recipes have different versions:

To Stuff a Turkey (pages 29 and 30)

1. Grate a wheat loaf, one quarter of a pound of butter, one quarter of a pound of salt pork, finely chopped, two eggs, a little sweet marjoram, summer savory, parsley and sage, pepper and salt (if the pork be not sufficient,) fill the bird and sew it up.

2. One pound of soft wheat bread, three ounces of beef suet, three eggs, a little sweet thyme, sweet marjoram, pepper and salt, and add a gill of wine; fill the bird therewith and sew it up, hang down to a steady solid fire, basting frequently with salt and water, and roast until a steam emits from the breast, put one third of a pound of butter into the gravy, dust flour over the bird and baste with the gravy; serve up with boiled onions and cranberry-sauce, mangoes, pickles or celery.

3. Omit the sweet herbs, and add parsley done with potatoes.

4. Boil and mash three pints of potatoes, wet them with butter, add sweet herbs, pepper, salt, fill and roast as above.

Pumpion [sic.] (page 49)

1. One quart of stewed and strained pumpion [sic.], three pints of cream, nine beaten eggs, sugar, mace, nutmeg, and ginger, laid into past[ry] No. 7 or 3, and with a dough spur cross and chequer it, and baked in dishes three quarters of an hour.

2. One quart of milk, one pint of pumpion [sic], four eggs, molasses, allspice, and ginger in a crust, bake one hour.

—Jean E. Tucker

BULLETINS
PRESIDENT CHANGES THANKSGIVING DATE
PRESIDENT WILLING TO CHANGE FORMS OF TAXATION
WHAT I SEE PAL IS WHATS THE DIFFERENCE? WE'RE GOING TO GET IT IN THE NECK EITHER WAY

May 22, 1941, cartoon by C. K. Berryman refers to the changing of the date for Thanksgiving. In 1939–41 Franklin D. Roosevelt changed the holiday from the last to third Thursday in November; in 1941 Congress changed it to the fourth Thursday.

Cookbooks *(Cont. from p. 395)*

That same year also saw the publication of the first of the nine major works of Eliza Leslie. The famous American cookbook author James Beard thought Leslie's books were the best of her time. The Illinois Historical Society reports that on Dec. 16, 1846, Mary Todd Lincoln bought a copy of Leslie's 1844 *Directions for Cookery*. In 1829 Lydia Child published her *Frugal Housewife* and soon inserted the word American into her title.

Other women of great energy and intellectual prowess took up the cookbook as the medium in which to propagandize their reforms on "the position of women." To quote all the serious comment on the cookbooks by Mary Johnson Lincoln, Maria Parloa, Juliet Corson, Sarah Josepha Hale, Marian Harland and Catharine Beecher that fill the Library's shelves would make this article "as thick as hasty pudding," to quote Yankee Doodle.

However, it must be noted that many of these books originated in the cooking schools, whose student bodies, as a French visitor remarked, were largely composed of the daughters of immigrant families who wanted to be cooks and the daughters of American families who wanted to learn how to give orders to cooks. Out of the cooking schools, exactly 100 years after the publication of *American Cookery*, came its successor as the great American cookbook, *Fannie Farmer's Boston Cooking-School Cook Book.*

Pilgrim's Progress is a good book, and so I am told is Deuteronomy
But neither is to be compared with this epic of gastronomy.

Ogden Nash wrote these lines to preface Harriet Colquitt's *Savannah Cook Book*, but neither, I am sure, would deny the suitability of their application to *Fannie Farmer*. Fannie Farmer was not a creative cook. Her contribution is chiefly the conciseness of her presentation and the precision of her measurements.

(Cont. on p. 398)

Bill of Fare from LC's Earliest Cookbook

The earliest American cookbook in the Library's collections bears a very long title that begins *The Frugal Housewife or Complete Woman Cook. . . .* The small volume, of which LC has a copy in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, is by Susannah Carter and was reprinted and sold in Boston in 1772 by Edes and Gill, in Queenstreet. The English edition was printed for F. Newbery, at the Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.

As with many cookbooks today, *The Frugal Housewife. . .* opens with menus for the year, or as Susannah Carter writes, "A Bill of Fare, for Every Month in the Year." The menus for dinner and supper for November and December offer these suggestions:

November

Dinner

A roasted goose, with gravy, and apple sauce, and mustard; cod's head with oyster sauce; minced pies

or

Roast tongue and udder; roast fowls, and pigeon pie

Supper

Stewed carp, calf's head hashed; minced pies

December

Dinner

Ham and fowls roasted, with greens and gravy sauce; Gravy soup; fresh salmon, garnished with whiting or trout fried, and with anchovy sauce

or

Cod's head, with shrimp and oyster sauce; roast beef, garnished with horse radish and plumb [sic] pudding boiled

or

Roast beef with horse radish, marrow pudding and scotch scollops

Supper

Brawn, pullets boiled and oyster sauce; minced pies

or

Broiled chickens with mushrooms, a hare or wild duck with rich gravy sauce, minced pies.

—Jean E. Tucker

Cookbooks *(Cont. from p. 397)*

Fannie Farmer is modern in all the essentials and without the dead weight of chapters on etiquette, hair curling and needlework. In its dozens of editions and reprintings *Fannie Farmer* was the basic American cookbook until the appearance of *The Joy of Cooking* in 1931. The title points to the difference in approach. Mrs. Irma Rombauer, the reader feels, had a personality like that of Mary Randolph. Fannie Farmer somewhere grudgingly concedes the value of flowers on an invalid's tray.

When *Fannie Farmer* came out, the cookbook gained respectability, becoming worthy of collection by the Library. Of the 500 titles the American Library Association listed at that time as suited for a popular library, 12 were cookbooks.

This legitimization may be associated with the publication and educational activity of the women who lectured on food in the Woman's Building at the Chicago World Columbian Exposition of 1893. The slow flow of cookbooks into the Library of Congress then became a flood. There are excellent collections of American cookbooks at other libraries. But there is no reason not to think that the post-1870 collection of American cookbooks in the Library of Congress is not *primus inter pares.*

Leonard Beck is a retired subject collections specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

CORRECTION

The number on page 373 of the *Information Bulletin*, column 2, paragraph 2 (which refers to the number of volumes on the Middle East in Western languages as well as in the vernacular languages in the Near East Section) should be 400,000, not 4,000.

New from the Library of Congress for the Holidays and the New Year

Through the Looking Glass, a colorful desk engagement calendar filled with illustrations from children's literature; *The Law*, a monthly wall calendar with striking images from the world's largest Law Library—and from other law-related collections; and a dozen new holiday cards are now in the Library's sales shop and available to mail order customers.

The 6 1/2 x 9-inch, spiral-bound desk calendar contains 53 images from Library of Congress collections, most in color and many accompanied by excerpts from the children's stories they were created to illustrate. Each week's calendar spread includes a small month-at-a-glance calendar and room for appointments—with more room for notes in the back.

Wall calendar illustrations include judicial caricatures, a historic wanted poster and illuminated pages from *Le Grande Coustumier de Normandie* (1450–70). The roomy law calendar grid includes brief printed notes on significant legal anniversaries.

The desk calendar and the wall calendar are $10.95 each.

New holiday cards, each imprinted with short greetings ("Rejoice," "Season's Greetings," "Greetings of the Season") include an unusual nativity scene from the Fine Prints Collection, an illustration by Marc Chagall from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, 15th century trumpeters, a "Plaque of the Holy Places" from the Hebraic Section, a regal reindeer by Charles Livingston Bull and a stunning blossom from the 18th century *Botanists Repository*. Each box of 12 cards (one design per box) is $9.95.

Stop at the shop and stock up for the holiday season! Mail orders should be addressed to: Library of Congress, Box J, Washington, DC 20540. Please add $3.50 to mail orders for shipping and handling ($4.50, if the order exceeds $20).

LC Conference On Subject Subdivisions

The Library of Congress is planning a Subject Subdivisions Conference for May 1991. Patterned after the December 1989 Multiple Versions Forum, the Library expects this conference to provide useful recommendations to be implemented in the Library of Congress subject heading system.

The Planning Committee for the proposed conference has developed four proposals for consideration. Over the next several months, various contributors will provide position papers, automation implications, pro arguments and con arguments for each of the proposals. In unranked order, the proposals are:

☐ **Proposal 1: Limited use of subdivisions.** Establish subdivisions under specific headings as needed, except for form subdivisions, place subdivisions and standard subdivisions under place names (return to 1969 practices). Stop using subdivisions under names of individual persons and corporate bodies unless necessary to subdivide a large file; establish these subdivisions as needed. Use form subdivisions only to divide a large file, or use coded data or genre headings instead. Simplify rules to require fewer instances of precoordination with subdivisions. Reduce the number of rules for applications of sets of headings. Adopt direct subdivision instead of indirect subdivision.

Proposal 2: Expanded use of subdivisions. Continue to apply and expand the use of free-floating subdivisions. Rationalize and simplify their application. Develop fewer categories and larger lists of subdivisions, leaving it up to the common sense of the cataloger not to put unreasonable combinations together. Cut back in instructions in the manual. Worry less about consistency with existing data base.

☐ **Proposal 3: Alternatives to subject strings.** Remove information from the subject string and store it elsewhere in more appropriate fields in the bibliographic record. Specifically, store chronological information in the 045 Time Period of Content field; form subdivisions in the 655 genre field or fixed fields; store larger geographic subdivisions (e.g., continents, countries, large regions, U.S. states, etc.) in the Geographic Area Code. For smaller geographic areas, use direct subdivision following AACR 2 form.

☐ **Proposal 4: Editorial cleanup of existing system.** Establish topical subdivisions under specific headings as needed. Treat all nontopical subdivisions as free-floating. Clean up the list of free-floating subdivisions, normalizing similar subdivisions and eliminating overlapping subdivisions. Reduce the number of pattern headings and simplify rules for application of free-floating subdivisions. When LC or a cooperating library uses a particular combination of free-floating subdivisions, an authority record is generated. Develop a standardized order for subdivisions. Put form subdivisions in the 655/755 genre fields. Reduce the number of rules for applying sets of headings.

There are opportunities to provide input to the conference. One is through the Subject Analysis Committee (SAC). James B. Young, chair, has arranged for the Library to receive comments on the four proposals from 4:30–5:30 p.m. at SAC's Sunday, Jan. 13, 1991, session during ALA Midwinter. Consult the ALA program for the location. Individuals will be limited to brief comments at the SAC meeting. For further information (or copies of the position papers) or if you wish to provide comments in writing, contact Glen A. Zimmerman, Director for Technical Processes Research, Collections Services, LM-642, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; (202) 707-5330; fax (202) 707-6269.

Congress Shows Support for the Library

Debate Focuses on LC's Services to the Nation

As a tired Congress swept toward adjournment last week, the Library discovered that it had strong support, notably for two of Dr. Billington's major goals: reducing the backlog of 40 million uncataloged items and increasing LC's services to the nation.

The most vocal support for the Library came during a two-hour Senate debate on an amendment (No. 3161) by Sen. Timothy E. Wirth on the morning of Oct. 25. The Colorado Democrat and a dozen colleagues urged that the Library's appropriation be exempted from a steep 5 percent across-the-board cut for all legislative branch agencies—a cut approved by voice vote late the night before. The Wirth amendment carried, 73 to 22.

Excerpts from the debate follow:

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

SEN. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH (D.-Colo.): Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. Wirth] for himself, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Daschle, Mr. Gore, and Mr. Graham, proposes an amendment numbered 3161.

SEN. WIRTH: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place add the following section:

Notwithstanding any provision of this Act requiring that a percentage of the funds appropriated by this Act be withheld from obligation, no funds appropriated for the Library of Congress shall be withheld from obligation. The amounts required to be withheld from obligation from the appropriations for any other agency or activity funded by this Act shall not be increased as a result of the provision in the proceeding sentence.

SEN. WIRTH: Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to be sure if we are going to cut this appropriation [for all Legislative branch agencies] we are not cutting libraries across the country, and are not cutting programs for the blind.

We are just removing the Library of Congress from consideration of the 5 percent cut.

Why do we do that, Mr. President? Over the last 6 years the Library of Congress has increased its appropriation at less than half the rate of inflation. This at the time that there has been a knowledge explosion in the country and we are asking the Library of Congress to be the depository for this knowledge. There has been this knowledge explosion in the country and, as the distinguished Librarian of Congress, Mr. Billington has said, the Library of Congress is becoming more and more just a warehouse because that material cannot be sent out across the country.

"The Library of Congress is absolutely crucial to the budget of every library in every city, in every State in this Nation."

—Sen. Timothy E. Wirth

What is the Library trying to do about this? The first thing the Library is trying to do is put on line all of its cataloging information on computer so it is made accessible to the 50 State library systems around the country and the libraries everywhere. If we cut the budget in the way suggested by the vote taken last night for the Library of Congress, what we are doing is effectively stopping the process of making available by computer, by modern techniques, the vast storage warehouse of information that is available across the street.

Are we going to have the Library

of Congress enter the modern day and age or not?

Mr. Billington [is] . . . moving the Library and getting it to become a living rather than a passive institution. He is in the middle of that transition right now and unless we accept this amendment, his ability to take these steps is going to be cut off.

Second, the Library of Congress is absolutely crucial to the budget of every library in every city, in every State in this Nation. The Library of Congress cataloging system is incredibly expensive. Go to any big city library, any university library and ask them what it costs to put a book on the shelf and they will tell you those costs have gone up astronomically. It is very expensive to do this.

One of the major expenses which is absorbed by the Library of Congress, and so does not have to be absorbed by the Oklahoma City Library, by the Dallas Public Library, by the Miami Public Library, by the Denver Public Library, by the Sioux Falls Public Library—one of the costs they do not have to absorb is the very expensive and complicated cost of cataloging. That is done by the Library of Congress. That is an essential service to keep [for] these local libraries which are already under enormous pressure. . . .

In effect what this is, is a revenue-sharing program with our States and cities. It is absolutely imperative to do.

The third thing this amendment does, Mr. President, is to assure that programs for the blind are maintained. Since the 1930s, Mr. President, the Library of Congress has embarked upon a very successful outreach program for the visually impaired in the United States.

I do not believe there are many Members of the Senate who are interested in cutting off the programs for the visually impaired. That makes no sense at all as far as I can see.

Finally, I have heard every person in this body talk about the crisis of education in the United States. It is said we are lagging behind the Japanese, our kids are spending more time in front of a television set than they are in a classroom, our kids are less able to read now than they were a generation ago. For the first time in our Nation's history we are graduating a generation of young people from high school who are less able to read and write than were their parents. We have never had that happen before. You have heard all the arguments and so have I.

In terms of dealing with the educational crisis, we have a number of institutions that we ought to be serious about getting people to understand

The Jefferson Building's Main Reading Room, before the current renovations, to be completed in spring 1991.

the humanities. We ought to be serious about libraries. Libraries are one of the most important areas we have to . . . work on, and to try to move on this educational crisis.

Mr. President, that is a fourth reason for supporting the Wirth-Heinz-Daschle-Gore amendment.

It is imperative we realize how extraordinarily important these libraries are and how extraordinarily important is the Library of Congress across the street. We proudly send our constituents over there and they look at that building and they know there are Stradivarius violins there and they know there is music there and they know most of the Civil War pictures and a lot of the research for that phenomenal PBS [Civil War] series came out of the photographs and records of the Library of Congress. We all know that, and we are all proud of the Library doing that job.

Do we know this effort is under way to make this Library a living mechanism for the country? That is one thing Mr. Billington has done, among many others.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

[The yeas and nays were ordered.]

SEN. ALBERT GORE (D.-Tenn.): Mr. President, I will make only a brief statement in support of this amendment.

I would like to speak ... about information infrastructure. Last night, the Senate passed legislation, which I had introduced, and for which I have been arguing for more than a decade now, to create information "superhighways" in the United States, digital libraries so that, in the not very distant future, . . . schoolchildren will be able to come home in the afternoon and, instead of playing Nintendo, they can plug into the Library of Congress and learn through pictures and text, skipping from subject to subject as the curiosity of the moment guides them to explore new worlds of knowledge.

The Library of Congress has been a pioneer in pointing the way toward these new possibilities. The [information superhighway] legislation we passed last night will accelerate that process. It would make very little sense to accelerate that process, and at the same time, hamstring the Library of Congress, which . . . has played such an important role.

So I think this [Wirth] amendment is a good one to restore some of the

damage done in the unwise amendment of last evening. . .

SEN. DENNIS DeCONCINI (D.-Ariz.): Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment of the Senator from Colorado, and the remarks that the Senator from Tennessee just made. There is really hardly any institution that I think is more important for the legislative body than the Library of Congress. . . We have a little insight of just how important it is.

Every office, every Senator's office here knows, and if the Senator does not know, their legislative assistants can tell them, their legislative correspondents can tell them, or their administrative assistants can tell them, how much we rely on that Library of Congress. . . .

Let me mention something else. We have seen in the Eastern European countries, in the burgeoning democracies, tremendous change. . . . One of the things that these newly elected members of these parliaments . . . talk about is information. Talk to a member of the Supreme Soviet or talk to a member of the [new parliaments] in Bulgaria, Romania, . . . and they will ask us, "Where do you get your information?" The only place they have to go is to the executive branch of government that tells them you cannot have it, or this is the only way it is.

That is the difference here. This Library of Congress is the premier information center and looked at throughout the world for a model of what legislators, as well as other government officials, not to mention the public, need to have to make good judgements.

It is a tribute to our Library of Congress, that they have had so many requests from newly emerging democracies, not to mention some of the ones that have been around for a long time in Western Europe and other countries, to come and demonstrate how you set up this type of research and information center.

There is nothing that matches the Library of Congress in its capabilities to retrieve information, to be able to put together information and to disseminate it.

Libraries throughout this country, universities throughout this country and their libraries use this on a daily basis.

As much as we need to cut funds from someplace, this is one place that it would be literally a tragedy to make any reductions. We ought to be adding money to the Library of Congress.

SEN. BOB GRAHAM (D.-Fla.): Mr. President, first, I ask unanimous consent to be listed as an original cosponsor of the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: Without objection, it is so ordered.

SEN. GRAHAM: Mr. President, last night I voted for the 5 percent reduction amendment for the following reasons: One, I believe it is important for this institution to lead by example. We are asking the American people, we are asking other units of Government, to operate with a higher level of frugality.

If we are going to make that request of others, I think it is important we indicate we are prepared to make that same request of ourselves.

Second, Mr. President, I believe it is also important that we indicate we are prepared to set some priorities. Not all things that we currently do are of equal value, and when it is necessary to begin to reduce our commitments we should be sensitive to those relative priorities.

Priorities are the matter of each individual's value system; what do you think is the most valuable, relatively, of the activities in which we are engaged. . . .

I believe the Library of Congress is a national priority.

SEN. THOMAS A. DASCHLE (D.-S.D.): I am told that the Library of Congress will have to say no [if a 5 percent cut is imposed] when Members of Congress and other organizations call upon it to provide the services it has always provided.

I am told, for example, that the music division has 6 million uncataloged items, including manuscripts of Gershwin, Berlin, Copland and Hammerstein. These manuscripts and documents require careful attention in preparing them for study and use, and for a permanent place in our country's musical heritage.

The manuscript division of the Library is a virtual "Who's Who" of America, including the papers of most of our Founding Fathers. . . .

Fortunately, the Presidential papers are processed and available on microfilm to the Nation. There are more than 13 million manuscripts, however, that need to be processed in order for researchers in American history to have access to this wealth of primary research material. . . .

The Law Library is the largest law library in the world with the largest foreign legal collection ever gathered in one place.

Yet the Library, because of insufficient resources, has over 100,000 uncataloged legal materials in Arabic, Japanese, Hebrew and other foreign languages. This means that this knowledge is simply not available. . . .

The Library's motion picture collection is another example of this [arrearage] problem.

There are 2.6 million motion picture and sound recordings, including the voices and faces of Babe Ruth, Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt and Kennedy waiting to be processed and made available to the American people and scholars. . . .

There are 12 million photographs and other graphic matrials awaiting processing and not yet available for use. How much more impressive would that [Civil War] series have been had we access to all the collections, including the 12 million that are not available today?

Whether it is music, literature, broadcast journalism or the broad range of services that the Library of

Congress has provided in the past, it frankly will not be possible to take full advantage of the Library's tremendous resources, unless we make it adequately funded.

SEN. WENDELL H. FORD (D.-Ky.): I hope those who voted for the 5 percent across-the-board cut last night when they come up here to vote on this amendment . . . will say, "I made a little mistake last night. I should not have voted the 5 percent across-the-board. I did not mean to cut the libraries. I did not mean to hurt the universities. I did not mean to hurt those in the local communities who want information. I did not mean to do that."

SEN. HARRY REID (D.-Nev.): Mr. President, so everyone knows this is an increase. But let me tell you how much of an increase. For those in your offices and those on this Senate floor recognize that this $30 million [increase] is 17 parts per million, 0.00017 of the total Federal budget.

The Library of Congress, as has been so well described here, is a national treasure. And we in this country have to recognize that the security of this Nation, the defense of this Nation rests on more than things that explode. A secure, strong Nation also depends on people being able to have books to read, to be able to gather and retain information. That is what the Library of Congress is all about.

The Library of Congress is much like our Constitution. It has grown with the times. The Library started out with just books, now it has all kind of things.

There, of course, is a significant increase in the budget for the Library in this bill. Why? Because the Library of Congress has been functioning with a 10 percent vacancy rate; 10 percent of the people that should be working there are not working there. This vacancy rate results from sequesters and other underfunding over the last several years. . . . We are just trying to keep the Library from losing more ground.

We and our staffs rely heavily on the Library of Congress in so many different ways, through the Congressional Research Service which has the ability to call upon information from all over the world.

This country is in a competitive struggle of worldwide scope. We are competing for knowledge all around the world. One of the places that we have been paramount has been in our information gathering through the Library of Congress.

The Library is the intellectual heritage of our Nation. During the time I have served in this Congress I have worked with two of the Librarians. Dr. Daniel Boorstin [is] clearly one of the greatest scholars we have had in this century.

I think that we send a message to our educationally starved society, a society that has in our country fewer physics teachers than we have school districts. I think we send a message to our society that we do believe that education is important when we support the Library.

SEN. ALAN K. SIMPSON (R.-Wyo.): Mr. President, our Library of Congress has been a valuable resource since the infancy of the Republic. It was to a large degree the brainchild and legacy of Thomas Jefferson, who donated his own private collection for the purpose of establishing such a national library.

The Library of Congress has to grow and expand to continue to do its job right—information multiplies and methods of collection and storing have to be modernized. It is not right to hold [the Library] to the same fiscal cutbacks to which the rest of Congress is rightfully subjected.

SEN. JOHN HEINZ (R.-Pa.): The Library of Congress is literally the largest public library, not just in this country, but in the world. It is a remarkable institution. It is our Nation's repository of knowledge. It [serves] all the other great libraries and all the community libraries in our towns and cities in Pennsylvania and Connecticut and California which our citizens use and support so strongly.

The Library of Congress [has other functions:] the Congressional Research Service, a team of experts to look into issues without any partisan bias; the Copyright Office, . . . something right now that is badly backlogged; and, of course, a very important and literally irreplaceable undertaking, the books for the blind and the physically handicapped.

SEN. CLAIBORNE PELL (D.-R.I.): Mr. President, it is with some emotion and thought that I rise to speak in behalf of the Library of Congress. My father was a member on the Joint Committee of the Library 70 years ago and it was the first subcommittee which I came to serve on when I came to the Congress 30 years ago.

I have admired the Library of Congress over the years, particularly when we realize that the real strength, the real wealth of our Nation, comes not from our machines of construction or our weapons of destruction, but our real strength and wealth is from our body of knowledge—as is the case of any Nation.

It is knowledge that made Athens survive through history and it is knowledge which can keep us in the position we are. . . .

SEN. WIRTH: Mr. President, this is a magnificent institution that needs to be cared for. It does not need the kind of attack that we have seen in this 5 percent across-the-board vote that occurred last night.

SEN. WIRTH: I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: The Senator from Nevada.

SEN. REID: Mr. President, it is my understanding there is no more debate on this amendment.

[The amendment carried by a vote of 73 to 22.]

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